



Encyclopedia of Junior English Reading

百科讲坛

夺冠云梯

中考英语 百科讲坛

· 完形填空专项 ·

Encyclopedia of Junior English Reading

- 名家荟萃 权威解读
- 指点命题方向
- 凸现中考阅读测试热点

辽宁人民出版社



Encyclopedia of Junior English Reading

阅读是主动地、积极地获取信息的创造行为，是培养学生通过视觉感知书面文字符号并获取信息能力的有效途径，更是提高听、说、写能力的有力杠杆，它在英语学习中起着至关重要的作用。此次推出的《中考英语百科讲坛——完形填空专项》和《中考英语百科讲坛——综合阅读专项》所选择的语言材料是初中生最感兴趣、最前沿、最吸引人的话题，其目的是在提高阅读能力的同时来帮助学生形成文化意识，享受智慧人生。

丛书所选阅读篇目体裁广泛，涉及时事热点、新闻人物、文体明星、历史地理、科普知识、现代科技、环境与自然、健康与饮食、情感态度、校园生活等各个方面，侧重中外文化的渗透、传播与互动。形式多样，英语知识与百科知识并存，阅读能力提高与中考题型训练并重，是考前冲刺和平日自我检测的首选材料。

ISBN 978-7-205-06620-8



9 787205 066208 >

定价：19.80元



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·完形填空专项·

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④ 辽宁人民出版社

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中考英语百科讲坛. 完形填空专项/赵隽等编写. —沈阳:
辽宁人民出版社, 2009.9

ISBN 978-7-205-06620-8

I. 中… II. 赵… III. 英语课—初中—升学参考资料
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 148063 号

中考英语百科讲坛 完形填空

出版发行: 辽宁人民出版社

地址: 沈阳市和平区十一纬路 25 号 邮编: 110003

电话: 024-23284323(编辑部) 024-23284324(发行部)

<http://www.lnpsh.com.cn>

印 刷: 沈阳新华印刷厂

幅面尺寸: 184mm × 260mm

印 张: 10

字 数: 186 千字

出版时间: 2009 年 9 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2009 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 张天恒 张 放

封面设计: 丁末末

版式设计: 王珏菲

责任校对: 刘应诚

书 号: ISBN 978-7-205-06620-8

定 价: 19.80 元



Preface

前言

完形填空是通过阅读来综合检测学生英语知识与运用能力的一种形式。这种题型有较高的区分度，学生做此类练习往往失分较多，进而产生望而生畏的感觉。

纵观近几年的英语中考试题，我们不难发现：中考完形填空所选文章多是情节相对完整的记叙文或夹叙夹议文。越来越注重贴近学生的认知和情感。英语中考的完形填空题已基本不考查纯粹的语法知识，而是测试学生对词汇在特定语境中含义的理解、词的用法、惯用法及常见句型的掌握以及对全篇文章的把握与理解。同时考查上下文的融会贯通、逻辑推理、英美国家风俗习惯与文化背景等知识。与早年完形填空题注重学生语言运用的准确性，而忽视文章的内容相比，我们似乎可以察觉到，英语学习不该只停留在词汇和单纯的阅读理解上，如果能从欣赏的角度来体验英语语言的美，感悟和体会它的文化情感深意，英语学习就上了一个新的台阶，达到了一个较高的境界。近几年英语中考完形填空命题的基本走向证明，我们的英语学习正呼唤着这种变革。因此，树立语篇意识，重视阅读策略，掌握解题方法是确保完形填空不失分或少失分的关键所在。

现在通过对沈阳市中考英语完形填空试题的解读来介绍完形填空的解题方法：

My feelings about science have really changed. I never used to 1 science, but last year I changed schools, and the science 2 at my new school are excellent. The science facilities (设备) are very 3, with laboratories that have all the latest equipment. Our chemistry teacher, Mr Longford, takes us to 4 science lectures (讲座) about four times a term, and these are 5 very interesting, as the lecturers are people who have made real discoveries in 6 area of science. The fact is, Canada has 7 first-class scientists. In the last twenty years, seven Canadian scientists have 8 the Nobel Prize! The Nobel Prize is the highest scientific prize, so we should be very 9 of that.

I'm becoming more and more interested 10 physics, and have decided that I want to 11 it at university. I'm going to try to go to 12 Montreal or Ottawa University, as both 13 supposed to have good Physics Departments. My parents are quite 14. They always thought I would become an 15 teacher!

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. hate | B. learn | C. finish | D. enjoy |
| 2. A. helpers | B. workers | C. teachers | D. students |
| 3. A. good | B. different | C. usual | D. simple |
| 4. A. public | B. new | C. old | D. little |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5. A. sometimes | B. seldom | C. hardly | D. always |
| 6. A. our | B. their | C. your | D. those |
| 7. A. few | B. many | C. no | D. enough |
| 8. A. seen | B. lost | C. won | D. dreamed |
| 9. A. afraid | B. careful | C. short | D. proud |
| 10. A. in | B. with | C. at | D. from |
| 11. A. make | B. discover | C. study | D. keep |
| 12. A. neither | B. either | C. both | D. only |
| 13. A. have | B. has | C. are | D. is |
| 14. A. pleased | B. angry | C. excited | D. surprised |
| 15. A. maths | B. English | C. chemistry | D. Chinese |

本文叙述的是一次转学的经历改变了一名中学生的志向，揭示了良好的学习环境和教师的人格魅力对学生的成长和未来人生的设计所产生的重要影响。考生必须在通读全文并掌握其大意的基础上按规则答题。

1. 答案是 D。本题通过上下文考查动词的辨析能力。转学前从未对理科感兴趣。
2. 答案是 C。理科的教师们非常优秀。
3. 答案是 A。学校的硬件设施非常好。
4. 答案是 A。化学老师每学期大约有四次带领我们去听公共讲座。
5. 答案是 D。这些讲座一直都非常有趣。
6. 答案是 B。主讲人均系在他们各自的科学领域中有真正影响的人。
7. 答案是 B。加拿大有很多一流的科学家。
8. 答案是 C。在过去的二十年里，七名加拿大科学家获得诺贝尔奖。
9. 答案是 D。我们应该为（诺贝尔奖得主）感到骄傲。
10. 答案是 A。我现在越来越对物理感兴趣。become (be) interested in 是常用的短语。
11. 答案是 C。学习物理。
12. 答案是 B。或者是到蒙特利尔大学或者是到渥太华大学读书。either... or... 表示“两者任选其一”。
13. 答案是 C。此题的考核点有两个，即主谓一致和被动语态。两所大学都被认为具有好的物理系。
14. 答案是 D。我的父母非常惊讶。
15. 答案是 B。从语言结构和整个语篇来分析，English 以元音音素开头，被文中的不定冠词 an 所修饰；意思是“父母一直以为我将成为一名英语老师”。

一、细读首句，推测意图。

完形填空选材多以记叙文或夹叙夹议的文章为主，其他体裁的文章为辅。无论哪种体裁，首句至关重要，它是文章的主旨所在或是叙述文章的总体背景。任务、时间、地点以



及其他许多重要信息都可能从首句中得知，而且可以推测作者写作意图。忽略首句，就会对下文的许多情节感到突然，甚至不可理解。

二、通读全文，掌握大意。

完形填空切忌没看完全文就做题。有的题看起来似乎很容易，却是命题者有意安排的陷阱，让你误入迷途。所以一定要把全文看上两三遍，掌握住文章的主要内容，理清了文章的思路，然后再着手选择答案。

三、先易后难，前后照应。

同一篇完形填空，难、中、易试题按比例分配。有的一眼便可看出，有的要反复推敲。对于一时没有把握的题目，可以采用“迂回战术”，在题号前标上记号，先绕过去做下面的题目。在做完较容易的题目之后再回过头来思考那些难题，同时把已确定好了的答案代入短文，帮助理解。这样，也许难题就不难了。除了要从语法上考虑之外，更主要的是要从上下文前后照应上多加考虑，保证文章前后不产生矛盾。

四、复读全文，核查答案。

1. 检查上下文的一致性：即时态、语态的一致，代词、名词、单复数的一致。
2. 检查表达法的习惯性：即习惯用语、固定搭配、句型词组是否符合习惯。
3. 检查上下文的连贯性：即凭借语感，按照上下文检查段落与段落、句子与句子之间的衔接是否连贯。这是检查中至关重要的一环，往往能纠正一处甚至多处错误。总而言之，完形填空是一项含有多种技巧的思维过程，涉及大量的语言知识，包括词、词性、句子、语法结构等等。另外还包括一定的历史和社会文化背景等的非语言知识。若想要在完形填空拿到满意的分数，学生就得在阅读中一边阅读，一边进行猜测，推断，归纳，验证。学生除了必须熟练掌握词汇，还必须具备一定的准确阅读和快速阅读的能力。另外，学生必须经过大量和长期的阅读训练，才能取得优异的成绩。

本书根据英语课程标准五级要求对学生阅读理解能力所提出的基本目标，按话题分类，精选短文 132 篇，以完形填空形式设计成题，供参加中考的学生考前冲刺使用，也可作为平日阅读训练的必备材料。



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时政篇



He has been a fan of British rock ever since childhood. But his parent couldn't afford to buy him any music by his favorite band, Deep Purple. Thirty years later, his 1 came true when he was able to invite the band to play in the Kremlin.

The boy is Dmitry Medvedev. Last Tuesday Medvedev 2 the presidential election (总统选举) in Russia. He will take over from Vladimir Putin in May as the 3 ever president of the country.

Medvedev was born to a family of teachers in 1965. He 4 a lot from a young age. His favorite childhood books 5 the Encyclopedia (百科全书) and the science-fiction book *Children of Captain Grant* (《格兰特船长的儿女》).

"He is well-read and always polite," said 6 of his childhood friends. But he always wanted more than he 7 find in books.

At 13, Medvedev was paid 10 rubles (卢布) for his first 8, repairing cars. He blew the money on (把钱大把花在) ice creams, cinema tickets and taxis with his best friend.

9 graduating from university, the soft-spoken (说话温和的) young man went on to teach law, 10 very popular among students.

In 1999 when Medvedev, under Putin's invitation, left the school to be an official (官员) in Moscow, his 11 wrote a note: "We have lost a handsome and smart teacher and will miss him very much. Please come back 12," it read.

In 2005, Medvedev was made the first deputy prime minister. But he kept a low profile and was as 13 as he had been before.

"He has not changed. He invited me to his home and there is 14 special about him," said Vera Smirnova, Medvedev's first teacher. "In Russia, only 15 politicians (政治家) have invited their first teachers to their homes,

话题: 新闻人物

难易程度: ★★★★★

总词数: 472

建议阅读时间: 7 min

Starting time:

Finishing time:

Total time:

自我评价:



Excellent Good Try Harder

理解:

词汇:

句法:

常识:



话题：世博会

难易程度：★★★

总词数：408

建议阅读时间：6 min

Starting time:

Finishing time:

Total time:

自我评价:



Excellent



Good



Try Harder

理解:

词汇:

句法:

常识:

Medvedev and Putin.”

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. idea | B. dream | C. decision | D. happiness |
| 2. A. won | B. joined | C. got | D. needed |
| 3. A. richest | B. oldest | C. youngest | D. shortest |
| 4. A. looked | B. found | C. saw | D. read |
| 5. A. were | B. had | C. turned | D. took |
| 6. A. all | B. few | C. some | D. one |
| 7. A. might | B. should | C. could | D. must |
| 8. A. works | B. job | C. time | D. book |
| 9. A. After | B. Before | C. Since | D. While |
| 10. A. feeling | B. going | C. keeping | D. becoming |
| 11. A. fiends | B. teachers | C. students | D. children |
| 12. A. soon | B. fast | C. then | D. finally |
| 13. A. well | B. friendly | C. careful | D. quick |
| 14. A. something | B. anything | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 15. A. two | B. three | C. four | D. five |



二

Its blue curly hair looks like the waves of the sea. Its 1 is a sign of the healthy spirit of China. Those thumbs-up (翘拇指) will welcome 2 to Shanghai from around the world.

It is Haibao, the mascot (吉祥物) of the 2010 Shanghai World Exposition (世界博览会). It was first 3 last Tuesday night. “It’s very cute,” said Gu Weiye, a school kid. “I 4 a big toy like the mascot.”

Haibao looks like the Chinese character ren, which means people 5 a person. The name comes from the Chinese phrase “Sihai Zhi Bao”—the treasure (珍宝) of the 6 seas. Haibao also means the treasure of Shanghai, which lies beside the sea.

Haibao was made by two artists, one from the mainland and the 7 from Taiwan. The design is about people living 8 in the city. The designers want it to fit in with the theme (主题) 9 the Shanghai Exposition: Better City, Better Life.

What are world expositions?

World expositions have a 10 of over 150 years. They are called the Olympic 11 of economy (经济), culture, science and technology (科技). At expositions, companies and



groups from around the world exchange 12 ideas and inventions.

Today world expositions are held 13 five years. Each has a theme. The theme for the 2005 Aichi Exhibition in Japan was “Wisdom (智慧) of Nature”. People showed their ideas about 14 to use clean energy, such as wind and water, and how to recycle 15.

1. A. look B. face C. smile D. idea
2. A. hundreds B. thousands C. much D. millions
3. A. seen B. heard C. visited D. enjoyed
4. A. find B. use C. want D. make
5. A. and B. or C. but D. so
6. A. one B. two C. three D. four
7. A. other B. others C. artist D. artists
8. A. forever B. together C. happily D. peacefully
9. A. in B. from C. with D. of
10. A. time B. science C. history D. meeting
11. A. Events B. Games C. Spirits D. Years
12. A. new B. useful C. interesting D. great
13. A. all B. each C. just D. every
14. A. what B. where C. how D. which
15. A. everything B. waste C. material D. papers



Tsinghua University student Yang Mo has sweet memories of November 28. 1 that day, French President Nicolas Sarkozy made a speech at her university. On behalf of (代表) her schoolmates, Yang sent the president a campus newspaper as a 2.

To her surprise, the President offered her a special French face-to-face greeting. “I’m 3 to see there are some pictures in the newspaper. Although I 4 read Chinese, I will ask for help reading it. Thank you for this wonderful gift,” said Sarkozy.

“He is a nice leader, funny and wise,” said Yang. 5 young man from Beijing Normal University (北京师范大学) agrees with Yang. He impressed Sarkozy with his French when he 6 questions. Sarkozy gave him his autograph (签名).

However, the French president did not only impress students in Beijing.

话题：萨科齐的中国之行

难易程度：★★★

总词数：433

建议阅读时间：7 min

Starting time:

Finishing time:

Total time:

自我评价：



Excellent



Good



Try Harder

理解：

词汇：

句法：

常识：



话题：新年畅想

难易程度：★★★

总词数：421

建议阅读时间：6 min

Starting time:

Finishing time:

Total time:

自我评价：



Excellent



Good



Try Harder

理解：

词汇：

句法：

常识：

In Xi'an, the 7 stop of his three-day visit to China, he visited the terracotta warriors (兵马俑). Walking among the 1.8-meter-high statues, he said, "Wow, 8 are so great!" He stood next to one of the soldiers to 9 heights.

Last Tuesday in Beijing, the temperature was as low as 0°C in the morning. But the President 10 went to Chaoyang Park to exercise.

After visiting the National Stadium, Sarkozy said he 11 come to the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games' opening ceremony (开幕式). He asked Chinese President Hu Jintao to "keep a nice 12 for me".

The greeting offered Yang is a kiss special to France. When family, friends or young people 13 they kiss each other's cheeks. The greeting is given by men and women to both sexes. There can 14 few or many kisses. It depends on how 15 the people are.

1. A. From B. On C. During D. For
2. A. gift B. memory C. list D. reading
3. A. interested B. surprised C. glad D. relaxed
4. A. must B. mustn't C. can D. can't
5. A. The B. A C. Another D. Other
6. A. asked B. answered C. got D. had
7. A. last B. first C. next D. only
8. A. we B. you C. they D. things
9. A. see B. guess C. calculate D. compare
10. A. usually B. already C. still D. hardly
11. A. would B. will C. had D. has
12. A. chair B. place C. room D. seat
13. A. do B. meet C. visit D. talk
14. A. become B. get C. be D. have
15. A. close B. far C. important D. thankful



四

2010 is here! Make a new beginning..., fill your heart with new hopes, reach out for new opportunities and celebrate the New Year!

What do you want to 1 in the New Year? Get better grades, improve your health? 2 making New Year's resolutions now! With new ideas, your days will be 3 of drive and energy. At the end of 2010 you'll be grinning from ear to



ear (开怀大笑). New Year's resolutions are 4 a way to please your parents. They'll be very happy to 5 a positive (积极的) kid.

Take a little time to look back. What was 2009 6 ? What went wrong and what went right? Maybe you have an ideal (理想的) career in your 7 . What can you do this year to prepare for your 8 ? Take a piece of paper and write down your ideas. Break the big ideas down 9 smaller ones. Then put the piece of paper up on your bedroom wall. All you have to do 10 is put them into practice!

New Year is also a time for you to reach out to your friends and family. Perhaps you haven't 11 enough about them in 2009. You can change that in 2010. 12 not make a start by sending them New Year's e-cards? It costs next to nothing to send one over the 13 . Make sure you write a nice long message (信息) in the card to 14 the person know how much you care. And don't forget that e-cards help protect the environment (环境). No one has to cut down 15 trees for you to send one!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. have | B. do | C. discover | D. invent |
| 2. A. Start | B. Go | C. Enjoy | D. Remember |
| 3. A. proud | B. tired | C. full | D. useful |
| 4. A. still | B. just | C. seldom | D. also |
| 5. A. see | B. make | C. give | D. send |
| 6. A. for | B. like | C. from | D. with |
| 7. A. study | B. school | C. family | D. mind |
| 8. A. lesson | B. homework | C. future | D. friends |
| 9. A. into | B. up | C. to | D. down |
| 10. A. again | B. now | C. then | D. next |
| 11. A. decided | B. worried | C. thought | D. planed |
| 12. A. Where | B. When | C. How | D. Why |
| 13. A. computer | B. Internet | C. world | D. country |
| 14. A. ask | B. find | C. let | D. hear |
| 15. A. some | B. any | C. many | D. few |

名人名言

Make your enemy your friend.
化敌为友。

Man is the soul of the universe.
人是万物之灵。

Man proposes, God disposes.
谋事在人, 成事在天。



话题：石油价格

难易程度：★★★

总词数：396

建议阅读时间：6 min

Starting time:

Finishing time:

Total time:

自我评价:



Excellent



Good



Try Harder

理解:

词汇:

句法:

常识:



五

If you travel by air this month, you will have to pay around 20 yuan more. 1 ? For fuel. The price of oil is going up.

This month the oil price 2 nearly \$100 a barrel (桶, 1 桶油约等于 159 升). That means people who use oil to get around are spending more 3.

Last week the United Nations asked people to eat less meat. It 4 producing and transporting meat needs more oil than it takes 5 vegetables. So eating less meat may help 6 the oil price down.

What will happen?

When oil prices go up, it costs more to travel by 7, train and plane. Food and other goods may cost more too 8 companies have to pay more to transport them.

If people have to pay more for fuel, they might 9 buying other things, such as clothes and more expensive food. 10 the economy might slow.

Why the price rises?

Arguments with major oil-producing (生产石油的) 11 like Iran are playing a part. People worry that the 12 of oil for sale could go down. Fear drives up the prices. But economists say the most important reason is the greater 13 for energy around the world.

"Today people worry about how to 14 the growth in demand," said Linda Cook who works for an oil company. Last week, the World Energy Congress was 15 in Italy. Countries agreed to work together on better use of oil and other energies, such as wind and water.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. A. Why | B. How | C. Where | D. When |
| 2. A. got | B. reached | C. went | D. came |
| 3. A. time | B. oil | C. money | D. fuel |
| 4. A. answered | B. sounded | C. seemed | D. said |
| 5. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. at |
| 6. A. take | B. keep | C. look | D. use |
| 7. A. car | B. foot | C. bike | D. seat |
| 8. A. while | B. since | C. if | D. because |
| 9. A. finish | B. stop | C. enjoy | D. begin |
| 10. A. Soon | B. Again | C. Then | D. Often |



11. A. places B. cities C. schools D. countries
 12. A. number B. amount C. weight D. energy
 13. A. need B. help C. care D. plan
 14. A. take B. try C. meet D. find
 15. A. holding B. held C. talking D. talked



六

Do you go to Baidu Post Bar (百度贴吧)? The Internet BBS (电子公告栏) is popular among Chinese 1 people. Anybody can open a forum (论坛) there. The BBS is also attracting middle school students.

Many students open bars in the 2 of their school or class. Xiao Xia said her class has opened 3 bars. Three of them are private (私密的). The other two are 4.

"On the private bar, we gossip (闲聊八卦)," said the 13-year-old Beijinger. Xiao said a boy in her class is not 5 to get on with. He is the hottest topic on the bar. "We discuss 6 he is like that and how to get on with him."

Besides gossiping, students also go to Post Bar for their 7.

Zhou Yingjun of Liaoning likes Japanese cartoons. She 8 goes to Post Bar for the Conan series. It's her favorite.

"It's exciting to 9 so many people crazy for the same thing as you," said Zhou.

Some also say Post Bar 10 useful information.

Qin Yixing of Beijing likes drawing. She goes to a drawing bar almost every day. She said she can learn drawing skills 11.

For Yang Yuhang of Dalian, a must-do on the weekend is to visit a karting (卡丁车) game bar. 12 many boys, Yang likes computer games. "Many super players post articles on the bar so I can learn 13 to improve my play," he said.

Do students study on Post Bar? Most answer "14". "We study too much. We don't need to do it on Post Bar, which is a place for 15," said Yang.

1. A. young B. old C. free D. rich
 2. A. time B. name C. way D. end
 3. A. two B. three C. four D. five
 4. A. secret B. useful C. public D. unknown
 5. A. easy B. surprised C. difficult D. excited

话题: 贴吧

难易程度: ★★★

总词数: 426

建议阅读时间: 6 min

Starting time:

Finishing time:

Total time:

自我评价:



Excellent



Good



Try Harder

理解:

词汇:

句法:

常识: